



钜地半导体
Tudi Semiconductor

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Product Specification

TUDI-MAX4246

1.5MHz, Low Cost Micro Power Operational Amplifiers

网址 www.sztdbdt.com 🔍

用芯智造 · 卓越品质

**semiconductor device
manufacturer**

- Design
- research and development
- production
- and sales



Features

- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Voltage Swing
- 320 μ A (typ) Quiescent Current Per Amplifier
- Single +2.5V to +5.5V Supply Voltage Range
- 110dB Open-Loop Gain with 2k Ω Load
- 0.01% THD with 100k Ω Load
- Unity-Gain Stable up to $C_{LOAD} = 470$ pF
- No Phase Inversion for Overdriven Inputs

Description

The MAX4246 is micro-power, low cost amplifiers operated on 2.5V to 5.5V supplies.

Despite their low quiescent current.

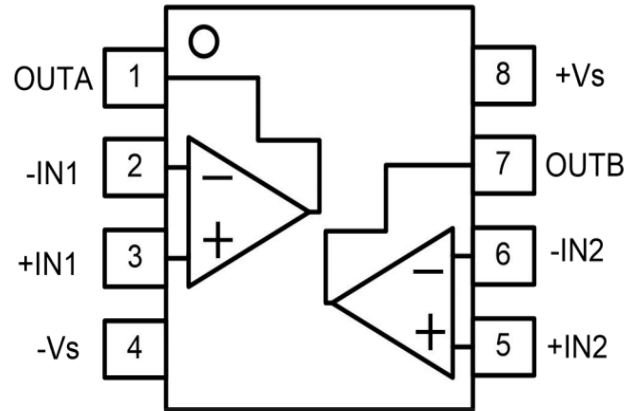
The MAX4246 is provides excellent overall performance and versatility.

The MAX4246 have rail-to-rail output voltage range which extends to within 10mV of each rail, providing the maximum output dynamic range with excellent overdrive recovery.

The MAX4246 is unity gain stable and has a gain bandwidth product of 1.5MHz (typical).

They provide high CMRR and PSRR performance and can operate from a dual supply voltage as low as 2.5V. These features make the MAX4246 well suited for dual-supply, battery-powered applications.

MAX4246 can be used as plus-in replacements for many commercially available op-amps to reduce power and improve output range and performance.



Pin Diagram

Applications

- Portable Communications
- Single-Supply Zero Crossing Detectors
- Instruments and Terminals
- Electronic Ignition Modules
- Infrared Receivers
- Sensor-Signal Detection



Pin Functions

Name	Description	Note
+Vs	Positive power supply	A bypass capacitor of 0.1 μ F as close to the part as possible should be placed between power supply pins or between supply pins and ground.
-Vs	Negative power supply or ground	If it is not connected to ground, bypass it with a capacitor of 0.1 μ F as close to the part as possible
-IN	Negative input	Inverting input of the amplifier. Voltage range of this pin can go from -Vs-0.3V to +Vs-1V.
+IN	Positive input	Non-inverting input of the amplifier. This pin has the same voltage range as -IN.
OUT	Output	The output voltage range extends to within millivolts of each supply rail.
NC	No connection	

Product Specification

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Rating	Unit
DC Supply Voltage	2.5V-5.5V	V
Input common-mode voltage range	-Vs ~ +Vs	V
Operating ambient temperature	-40 to 125	$^{\circ}$ C



Electrical Characteristics

(+Vs= +5V, -Vs=0, VeM=Vs/2, TA= +25°C, RL=10kΩ to Vs/2, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Characteristics						
Input Offset Voltage	Vos			1.0	5.0	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{os}/\Delta T$	-40 to 125°C		5		$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Bias Current	IB			2.5		pA
Input Offset Current	Ios			2.5		pA
Common-Mode Voltage Range	VcM	Vs=5.5V	-0.1		4.5	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	VCM=0.1V to 4.5V		125		dB
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	AOL	Vo=0.2V to 4.5V		120		dB
Output Characteristics						
Output Voltage Swing from Rail		RL=100kΩ		1		mV
		RL=10kΩ		10		mV
		RL=2kΩ		40		mV
Short-Circuit Current	IsR	Sourcing		45		mA
	Isk	Sinking		50		mA
Power Supply						
Operating Voltage Range			2.5		5.5	V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	Vs=+1.8V to +5.5V	80	100		dB
Quiescent Current /Amplifier	IQ			85		μA
Dynamic Performance						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	G= +1		1.5		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	G= +1, 2V Output Step		1		V/ μs
Noise Performance						
Voltage Noise Density	en	f=1kHz		28		nV/ \sqrt{Hz}



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating	Units
Power Supply:+Vs to-Vs	6.0	V
Input Voltage	-Vs -0.5V to+Vs+0.5V	V
Input Current(2)	10	mA
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 150	°C
Junction Temperature	150	°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 125	°C
ESD Susceptibility,HBM	2000	V

(1) Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

(2) Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to 10mA or less.

Application Notes

Driving Capacitive Loads

Driving large capacitive loads can cause stability problems for voltage feedback op amps. As the load capacitance increases, the feedback loop's phase margin decreases, and the closed loop bandwidth is reduced. This produces gain peaking in the frequency response, with overshoot and ringing in the step response. A unity gain buffer ($G = +1$) is the most sensitive to capacitive loads, but all gains show the same general behavior.

When driving large capacitive loads with these op amps (e.g., > 100 pF when $G = +1$), a small series resistor at the output (R_{iso} in Figure 1) improves the feedback loop's phase margin (stability) by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies. It does not, however, improve the bandwidth. To select R_{iso} , check the frequency response peaking (or step response overshoot) on the bench. If the response is reasonable, you do not need R_{iso} . Otherwise, start R_{iso} at 1k and modify its value until the response is reasonable.

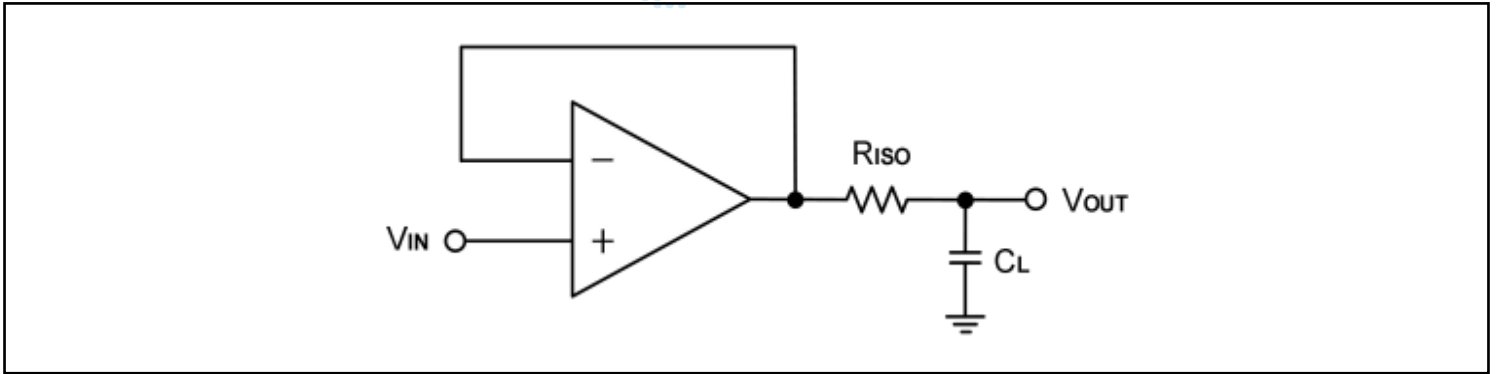


Figure 1. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load

An improvement circuit is shown in Figure 2. It provides DC accuracy as well as AC stability. R_F provides the DC accuracy by connecting the inverting signal with the output, C_F and R_{iso} serve to counteract the loss of phase margin by feeding the high frequency component of the output signal back to the amplifier's inverting input, thereby preserving phase margin in the overall feedback loop.

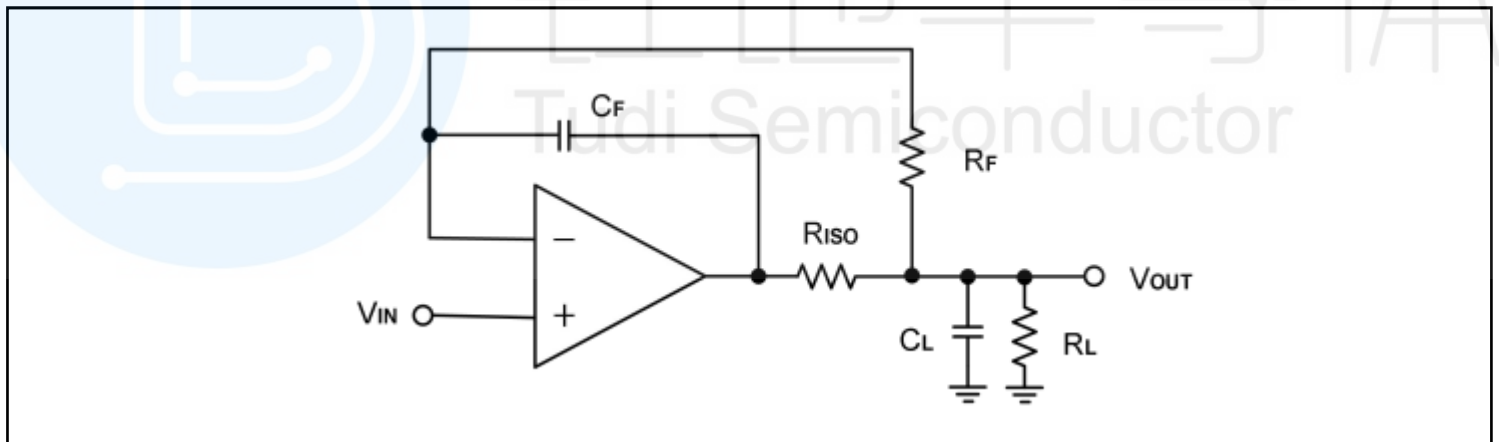


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

For non-inverting configuration, there are two other ways to increase the phase margin:
(a) by increasing the amplifier's gain or
(b) by placing a capacitor in parallel with the feedback resistor to counteract the parasitic capacitance associated with inverting node, as shown in Figure 3.

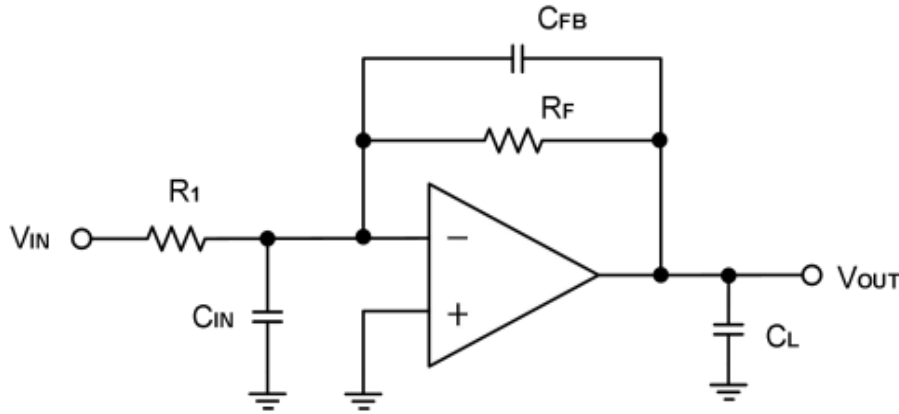


Figure 3. Adding a Feedback Capacitor in the Non-inverting Configuration

Power-Supply Bypassing and Layout

The MAX4246 operates from a dual +2.5V to +5.5V supply or dual $\pm 1.05\text{V}$ to $\pm 2.75\text{V}$

For dual-supply operation, bypass the power supply +Vs with a $0.1\mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitor which should be placed close to the +Vs pin. For dual-supply operation, both the +Vs and the -Vs supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate $0.1\mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitors. $2.2\mu\text{F}$ tantalum capacitor can be added for better performance.

The length of the current path is directly proportional to the magnitude of parasitic inductances and thus the high frequency impedance of the path. High speed currents in an inductive ground return create an unwanted voltage noise. Broad ground plane areas will reduce the parasitic inductance. Thus a ground plane layer is important for high speed circuit design.

Typical Application Circuits

Differential Amplifier

The circuit shown in Figure 4 performs the differential function. If the resistors ratios are equal ($R_4 / R_3 = R_2 / R_1$), then $V_{OUT} = (V_{IP} - V_{IN}) \times R_2 / R_1 + V_{REF}$.

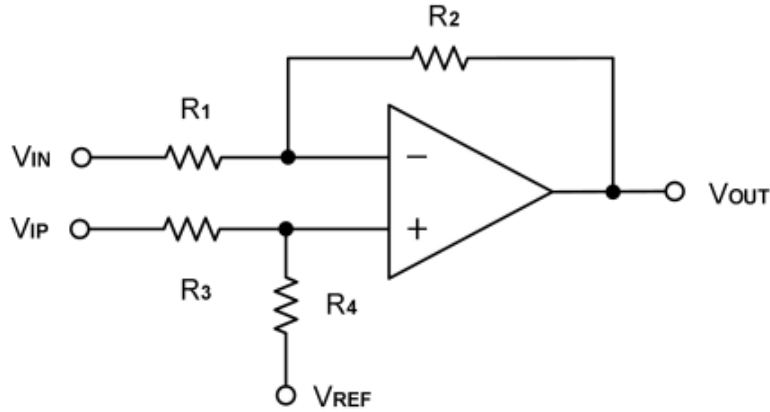


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

Low Pass Active Filter

When receiving low-level signals, limiting the bandwidth of the incoming signals into the system is often required. The simplest way to establish this limited bandwidth is to place an RC filter at the noninverting terminal of the amplifier. If even more attenuation is needed, a multiple pole filter is required. The Sallen-Key filter can be used for this task, as Figure 5. For best results, the amplifier should have a bandwidth that is 8 to 10 times the filter frequency bandwidth. Failure to follow this guideline can result in reduction of phase margin. The large values of feedback resistors can couple with parasitic capacitance and cause undesired effects such as ringing or oscillation in high-speed amplifiers. Keep resistors value as low as possible and consistent with output loading consideration.

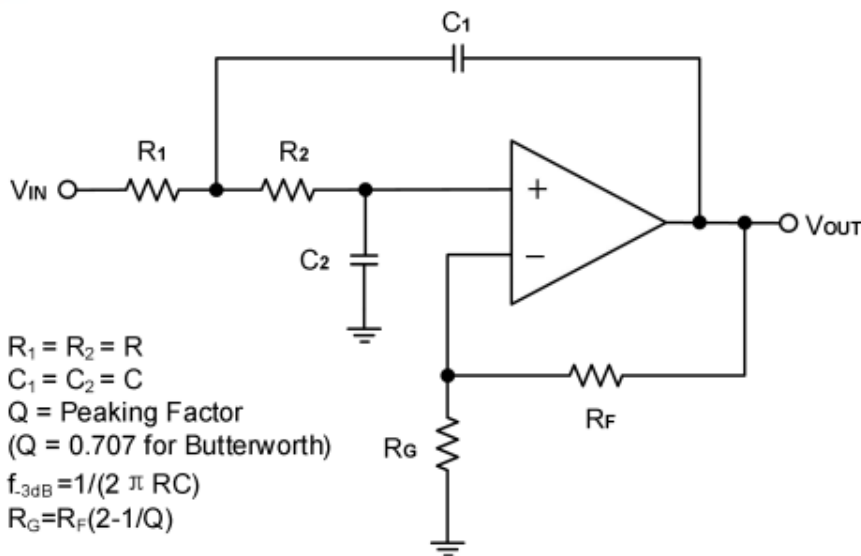
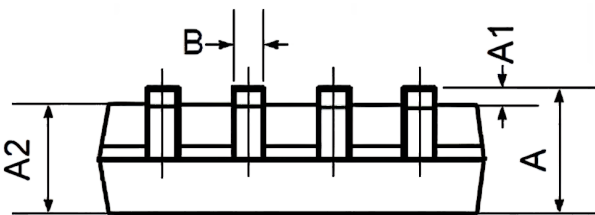
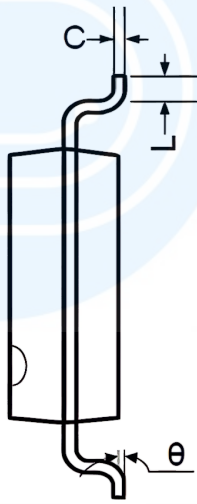
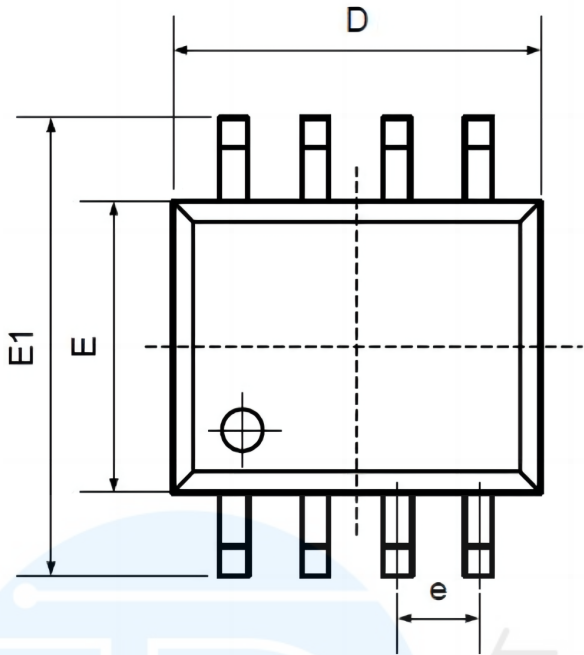


Figure 5. Two-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Active Filter



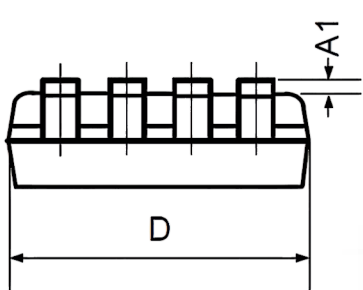
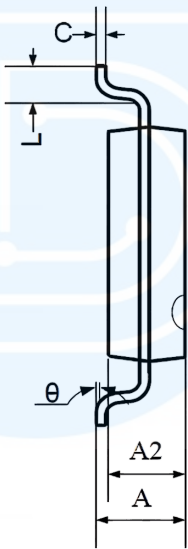
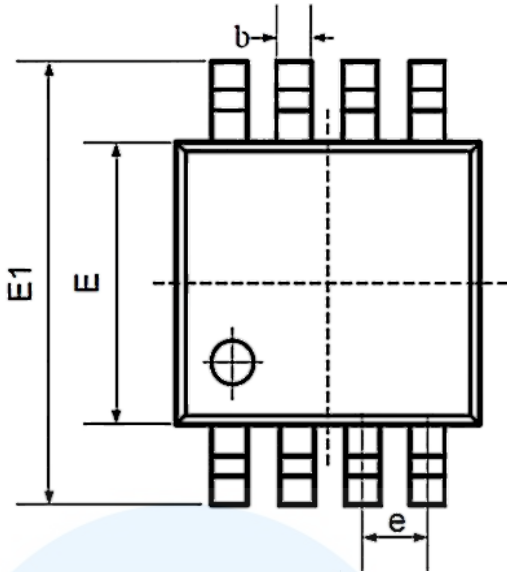
Package SOP8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
B	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
C	0.190	0.250	0.007	0.010
D	4.780	5.000	0.188	0.197
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.300	0.228	0.248
e	1.270TYP		0.050TYP	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°



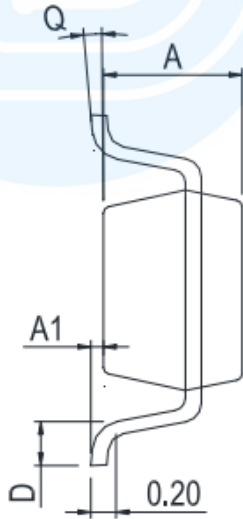
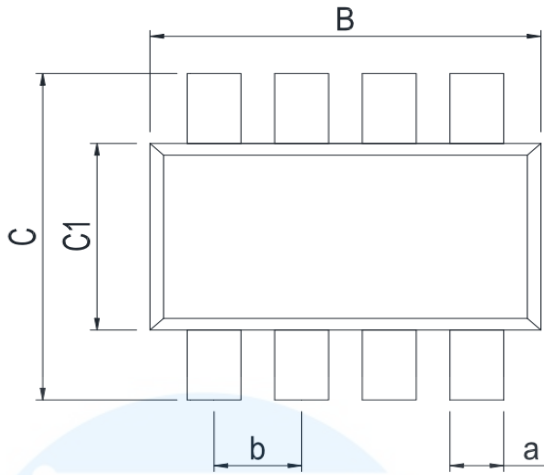
Package MSOP8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.800	1.200	0.031	0.047
A1	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.008
A2	0.760	0.970	0.030	0.038
b	0.30 TYP		0.012 TYP	
C	0.15 TYP		0.006 TYP	
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
e	0.65 TYP		0.026 TYP	
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E1	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.201
L	0.410	0.650	0.016	0.026
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°



Package SOT23-8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters	
	Min	Max
A	1.050	1.150
A1	0.000	0.150
B	2.820	3.020
C	2.65	2.95
C1	1.5	1.7
D	0.300	0.600
Q	0°	8°
a	0.300	0.400
b	0.65 BSC	



Order information

Order Number	Package	Package Quantity	Marking On The park	Temperature
MAX4246AKA-TUDI	SOT23-8	Tape,Reel,3000	AAIN	-40 to 125
MAX4246ASA-TUDI	SOP8	Tape,Reel,2500	MAX4246ASA	
MAX4246AUA-TUDI	MSOP8	Tape,Reel,2500	4246AUA	



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